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The Tribune.

SUNDAY, APRIL 27, 1862

FLAG OFFICER FOOTE.

The whole country will receive with regret the announcement that Commodore Foote's indisposition has necessitated the appointment of another officer to administer and direct the practical operations of the Federal Flotilla, now besieging Fort Pillow. The intimate knowledge of all the minutiæ of the fleet, so long and so ably commanded by the gallant Commodore, the confidence reposed in him by his subordinates, the respect evinced for him by the most common sailor even—a respect amounting almost to idolatry, the universal hopes of the North centering in him, and the wholesome terror his name has inspired in every rebel battery and city in the Mississippi Valley, would seem to demand that he should still retain his position without assistance, and issue his orders without a second.

This is impossible. Weighed down with physical infirmities, suffering acute pains without cessation, and physically prostrated and helpless, he has been obliged to accumb to disease, after battling against it with an iron will for long weeks. His physicians say that absolute rest, freedom from excitement and retiracy from the fleet, alone can secure the cure of his honorable wound. It is therefore not alone possible, but probable that the fleet must lose his valuable services for a time. As a courteous, Christian gentleman, a gallant soldier and sterling patriot, the Flag Officer stands without a superior, and thousands of loyal hearts will pray that his recovery may be speedy and his return nigh at hand. If his assistant shall bring to his new position but a tithe of the executive and patriotic qualities of his superior, he will well serve his country.

Commodore Foote's Associate.

Capt. Charles H. Davis, U. S. N., who has been assigned to the Mississippi flotilla as an assistant to Commodore Foote, was the first captain of the Dupont expedition and second in command. He is a native of Massachusetts, and entered the navy in 1823. In 1854 he was promoted to the rank of Commander, and the present war brought him to the higher rank of captain. According to the naval register of 1860 he had seen eighteen years service at sea, and fifteen years on land; and was at that time (1860) superintendent of the Nautical Almanac. Capt. Davis is a man of about the same age as Flag Officer Foote, having entered the navy only one year later than he.

Shooting to Wound.

A very important strategic plan has recently been discovered by some of the war correspondents, whereby an army may be disabled at the rate of five men for every shot. The theory on which it is founded is, that the killed require no attention, so that when a man is not dead it only counts one; but that every wounded man requires five men to carry him to the rear. Thus, if in an army of sixty thousand men ten thousand are wounded, there will all have been to carry them to the rear; while if ten thousand only had been killed, the army would still be fifty thousand strong. The "disbanded volunteer" correspondent of the New York Sunday *Mercury*, says the Berdan Sharpshooters are making best use of this invention at Yorktown, and that now they regard it as a waste of ammunition to shoot a Confederate dead.

To Whom it may Concern.

The subjoined extract from a New Grenada paper is forwarded to us by Hon. Allen A. Burton, U. S. Minister resident at Bogota, in the State of New Granada, South America:

JOAN MOURSET.—This gentleman died at Cruces, near Panama, July 1852, at the house of Ran. Reinnels, Esq., who paid every attention to during his sickness. He was a Swiss, as are in full bloom, and quantities of wild roses are springing up all around us. Co. G., Capt. Palmer, and Co. B, Capt. Farwell, are armed with Starr's new patent revolver, the others with Remington's revolvers; all of them excellent arms.

There are but few accessionists (or inhabitants of any kind) in this part of the country, and no supplies of any kind can be procured here, except from the South. We get but little news from Curtis' army, but expect to go and inquire after them shortly. We still probably find a few days' study of friends with the former we have not the room to plead his case; the latter received no attention from the Convention, and cannot from us. These are the main points of Mr. Symington's objections to our report. We should publish the letter if we had room.

Gen. McClellan's Position.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

The public mind throughout the country has become exceedingly uneasy, and anxious, at the conduct of the army of the East. In mentioning it we are not making public sentiment, but giving it utterance. The fact that Gen. McClellan has chosen the most difficult route to Richmond, one which can be defended by a score of lines of intrenchments, which cannot be flanked, and which a determined resistance can make so formidable that each successive line must be taken by siege, guns and regular approaches, and that after he had advanced to Yorktown, with an army larger than the enemy, he has not regained the ground he occupied when the President gratuitously reduced the corps of McDowell to increase McClellan's, and that by this operation he has got the greater part of the Rebel army under the shelter of his command, in a place where inaction seems the best that can be hoped for, has naturally excited deep concern.

The public mind now connects this result of Gen. McClellan's first movement with his protracted and determined inaction, and with the representations now made that his battery instructions prevented Gen. Sherman from advancing promptly on Savannah and Charleston, and that Gen. Rogers engaged the destruction of Burnside's Expedition, which was fitted out for the Roppahannock, to attack the Confederate army at Manassas in the rear, lest December, to cooperate with it in an attack by Gen. McClellan in front, and that this change and his "very minute instructions" prevented any adequate result from that costly expedition.

Putting all these together, the people are astonished at all this Administration of affairs, which persists in leaving the safety of the Republic in the hands of a General whose acts look so much like a determination that the army shall do nothing, even if they do not look like a determination to sacrifice the army. The people are beginning to inquire whether, if the Confederates had the direction of our army, in the place of Gen. McClellan, it could have been managed in any way more favorable to them?

From the 1st Illinois Cavalry.

CAMP NEAR ROLLA, Mo.,
April 16, 1862.

The 1st Battalion of the 1st Ill. cavalry left St. Louis on Thursday, the 10th of April, for Rolla, the 2d battalion left on Saturday and arrived at Rolla on Sunday morning, on their way to join Gen. Curtis, where we hope to reciprocate the kind attentions we received from Gen. Price last fall.

We are now armed with sabres and revolver, and are well equipped and mounted. We only wait to have all or our horses shod, and other arrangements for transportation perfected, before we push on after the rebels. The roads were getting into excellent condition, but this rain will probably bring on a relapse from their former state. Much of the commanding condition of unmitigated mud.

All supplies for Gen. Curtis' command have to be transported by wagon trains from Rolla or Springfield, some two or three hundred miles, a very heavy business in bad weather. Spring is far advanced here; oats are up and look quite green; peach and apple orchards

Rebel guerrillas in Western Virginia. Rebel marauders and guerrillas are making their appearance, with the green leaves, in quite a number of the counties of Western Virginia. We hear of them suddenly springing up in some unexpected quarter, attacking a hamlet, or a Union camp, or a supply train, or executing vengeance upon some loyal citizen, or in some other way disturbing the peace of the country. Gen. Fremont is doing a best to put these gangs down; but the work is one which, in the thinly-peopled mountain regions of Western Virginia, can either be done easily nor quickly, and the consequence is civil turmoil and social insecurity. It is doubtful whether it is possible to destroy effectually these rebel guerrillas before a great rebel army in Eastern Virginia has been defeated.

The gallant Col. Everett Peabody, of the 8th Missouri (Lexington) regiment, who was killed early in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, is buried under his tent; and now Dr. Wilson G. Brock of Springfield, Mass., has come, in behalf of the citizens of that town, (Colonel Peabody's native place,) to take the remains of their lamented son. Col. Peabody's father, Rev. W. B. O. Peabody, was for a long time pastor of the Unitarian Church in Springfield. Dr. Brock was accompanied by Oliver C. Peabody of Boston, younger brother of the late Colonel.

☞ The nature of the trick of nominating Col. Corcoran as a New York Harbor Master is beginning to be understood. The law requires that the appointee must qualify himself within ten days of his appointment, and as Colonel Corcoran is still a prisoner at Richmond, and likely to remain there for some time to come, the humbug of the thing is quite transparent. The object of the trick, now turns out, was, not to pay a compliment to a gallant soldier, but to use the prestige of his name to keep in office a year longer a certain political favorite.

☞ The rebel organs denounce President Lincoln for suggesting that the United States government, if any State wishes to get rid of its slaves, shall purchase them. And yet all these organs, we have no doubt, approve the action of the rebel commissioners in London, who are said in the English papers to have proposed, that, if Great Britain would acknowledge the independence of the Southern confederacy, all children born of slave parents after the recognition should be free.

☞ It is said that Albert Pike gives as a reason for going into the war, that he is very happy and wishes to die. But certainly he isn't smart in desiring to jump out of the frying pan of this world into the fire of the next, for if he has such an anxiety to die, why don't he die at once and be done with it—be by rope or ratsbane, pistol or pocket knife instead of letting himself be prompted by his blood devils to muster red devils to whoop up murder and war, for the benefit of his exit to the region of black devils.

☞ The tax levy for New York city and county, as authorized by the late Legislature, amounts to $9,605,356, or nearly two millions less than last year; and the New York *Tribune* says that although the city's portion of the state tax will be more than last year, the aggregate burden upon real estate promises to be lighter than for some years past—an unexpected good fortune.

☞ The Tory candidate for Parliament, at a special election in Preston, Eng., was chosen by 500 majority over the Liberal and Temperance candidate; but it is estimated to have cost the Tory a round $60 000.

☞ A Mrs. Carnagh, living in the suburbs of Detroit, walked homeward from a saloon, and was fatally shot (being drunk) that her husband, who had a supper ready, one deliberately charged a knife and murdered him.—In Buffalo, on Wednesday night, a Frenchman named Menard, had loaded his gun to defend the house from intruders, and awaking suddenly in the night, he fired at a "shape" at the foot of the bed and instantly killed his own wife.

☞ Since the 1st of January 101 complaints have been made at the Mayor's office, New York, against stock auctioneers, and up to Wednesday the police had recovered $2,731. Notwithstanding the repeated cautions given in regard to these establishments, country people while visiting the city insist upon giving them a call, when they are invariably taken in and done for.

☞ The Exchange Bank of St. Louis has finally been paid the $250,000 loaned to Gen. Fremont, last summer, with interest. The claim was approved by the Holt-Davis Commission, but the Department at Washington was still uncertain as to Fremont's authority to negotiate such a loan.

☞ Col. David Moore, of the 21st Missouri regiment, famous for the campaign in northeast Missouri, last summer and autumn, has arrived home at Keokuk from the Pittsburg battle field. He was wounded three times, one of his legs being shattered, and the other having received two musket balls.

☞ The 23d Missouri regiment fared badly at Pittsburg. Colonel Tyndale was killed; Lieut. Col. Morton taken prisoner; and Major McCulloch wounded. What remains of the regiment—250 men—has been sent to Alton, to act as guard at the military prison, and to recruit.

☞ The Wisconsin regiments in the battle of Pittsburg—14th, 16th and 18th—lost 85 men killed, 325 wounded, and 211 missing. Col. Alban and Major Crain (18th) were killed; Lieut. Col. Beall (18th), Col. Allen and Lieut. Col. Fairchild (16th), and Lieut. Col. Messmore (14th), wounded.

NAVY GEN.—A Fortress Monroe correspondent writes that the new "Lincoln gun," mounted on the ramparts of the fort, was successfully tried on Wednesday. It sent a shell over to Sewall's Point, a distance of four miles and a half.

☞ The loss in General Nelson's Division, at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, was 558 men, and 24 officers wounded; 84 men and 6 officers killed; and 58 missing. Total, 730.

☞ Before this war is ended the rebels will see more stars than those on their flag, and look out from between more substantial bars.

☞ The fellow in Philadelphia who was fined a hundred dollars last week for biting off a man's ear, paid a big price for a mean dinner.

☞ Col. Reardon, of the 20th Illinois Volunteers, having resigned, Major Brayman, of Springfield, late of Gen. McClernand's staff, has been appointed in his stead.

☞ The rebels, at the approach of the Union troops, make decrees of their cities and fields. Even their forts, if not deserts, are deserted.

PERSONAL.—We have received a long letter from Mr. J. Symington, Hudson, Michigan, in which he takes exception to our report of the recent Negro Convention, held at Adrian, Mich. Mr. S. objects inasmuch as we attached to the end of that report, a letter *presented* (not read) to that convention, by Rev. Geo. W. Lord, of Elma, Ia. As we did not state that it was read to the Convention, we cannot see the force of the objection. If Mr. S. will read the heading to that letter, he will understand why we published it. The only exception is that we did not state that, some time after the award on Evaporators was made in favor of Cook's *with Cory's Improvement*, Mr. O. N. Brainard, of Iowa, the owner of a rival Evaporator, excepted to the decision of the Committee, for the reason that a member of the committee was interested in Cook's Evaporator (not with the Cory Improvement, which really gave the preference to that Evaporator,) in so far that he was the owner of same. This was immediately decided by the Convention that we had no interest in the Evaporator, as the simple ownership, even with the Cory improvement, was not an *interest* in the Evaporator, as intended to be covered by the resolution, that no person *interested* in the manufacture and sale of any Evaporator should be on the committee. The statement of Mr. S. that the Convention unanimously sustained Mr. Brainard's exceptions, is simply untrue. The Convention did not even entertain them. For this reason we did not deem it necessary or proper to mention their action, any more than on Mr. Brainard's account as any other man's. The balance of Mr. S.'s letter is devoted to a long argument in favor of Brainard's Evaporator, and slurs and insendoes upon certain members of the Convention, which may be very pleasant to Mr. S. for the former we have not the room to plead his case; the latter received no attention from the Convention, and cannot from us. These are the main points of Mr. Symington's objections to our report. We should publish the letter if we had room.

Fremont's Movements

[From the Richmond Dispatch, April 19.]

HEADQUARTERS OVER VIRGINIA INFANTRY,
Near Cedar Grove, April 18, 1862.

Gen John Charles Fremont arrived at Fayette Court House on Tuesday, the 8th inst. Marching orders had been issued to the troops three days before, and on his arrival, and on Thursday morning the troops moved on Raleigh Court House. In a little time you may expect John Charles; for his friends state he rests will not stop him long. He thinks he can move an army in these regions as easily as his old Kit Carson would move a mule train in California, but if he don't look sharp he'll strike a snag.

This regiment has just got through a severe winter campaign, and I tell you we caught it—it only rained and snowed twenty-seven consecutive days.

SERGEANT.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

NOTHING NEW FROM THE TENNESSEE.

What the Provost is Doing.

A Novel Shipment Dixie-ward.

The Black Hawk and Her Mission.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, April 26.

There is nothing new from the army in the field, if we except the thousand and one rumors current in Cairo of battles and skirmishes, nearly every one of which exist in the excited imaginations of Hem mongers only.

The latest intelligence from Pittsburg is contained in a dispatch to head-quarters, of this morning. In it no mention was made of any battle or skirmish, or that there was any movement of importance.

The Provost Marshal of this post has lately done a big thing in the way of ridding the town of the hosts of disreputable females who daily and nightly throng our streets. There was a floating craft somewhere in the upper portion of town, near Stone Depot, tied to a tree some dozen rods or more from the levee, occupied as a brothel, into which were congregated a crowd of abandoned females with their no less abandoned male associates. Despairing of ridding the town of their presence by a legitimate method, a Provost Marshall guard last night cut the rope, and towing them out into the current, cast loose and started them down to Dixie, to delight the first families of Chivalrydom. When last heard from they were gaily floating down the broad Mississippi, nine miles below Columbus. They had hoisted the flag (a white petticoat) and if they escape the dangers of the flotilla, and succeed in eluding the vigilance of the artillery men at Fort Pillow and the rebel gunboats, they will speedily grace the low-down sensual city of Memphis with their odorous presence.

The steamer Gladiator arrived from St. Louis with the 10th Michigan regiment.

No news whatever from the fleet. The steamer Black Hawk, chartered by Gov. Yates, arrived here this evening with physicians and nurses *en route* for Pittsburg to be in readiness for the coming battle.

The following surgeons are on the boat: Drs. Johnson and Isham of Chicago, Drs. English and Adams of Jacksonville, Dr. Wing of Corlinsville, Dr. Utley of Como, Dr. Morton Quincy, Drs. Morgan, Barton, Stevens and Porter of St. Louis, and ten or twelve nurses. The Sanitary Commission shipped fifty boxes of supplies. Adjt. Gen. Fuller is in charge of the expedition.

CAIRO, April 26.—Mr. Stevenson of Danville, Ill., arrived last night from Pittsburg Landing. He left there at 9 a. m., Friday, on the steamer Thomas. On Thursday he accompanied Col. Smith of the 8th Missouri regiment, on a reconnoissance towards Corinth, with a strong force. They advanced by the lower route. When about seven miles out, they surprised a rebel camp, the men being mostly absent. They took seventy-seven prisoners, destroyed the camp equipage and advanced to Pea Ridge, within six miles of Corinth. Remained there from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m., when they—heard or imagined they heard—distant rattling of cars and sounding of whistles towards Memphis. They got the impression that the rebels were evacuating for Memphis, their feeling seemed to be founded ground that there would be no stand at Corinth.

He visited our camps generally, and gives the positions and advances of our forces, not proper to telegraph.

At Savannah, he says, we have 1,556 sick and wounded—800 from Illinois, the balance from Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana—all in great need of reliable food and care. Efforts were made to get 200 convalescent immediately sent down the river, but it was not successful when he left.

Gov. Harvey's friends and several members of the Illinois Sanitary Commission came by the same steamer. Gov. Harvey's body was not found.

It is currently reported by deserters that Buzegard's six and thirty days' men, are dissatisfied and will not stand the fire of the dauntless Northwestern boys.

PRELIMINARY SKIRMISH.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—The following special was received by the *Democrat* this evening:

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FROM GEN. BANKS' COLUMN.

Jackson's Flight from the Shenandoah.

Skirmishing—Rebel Refugees from Camp.

CAMP NEAR SPARTA, Va., April 26.—Several deserters and refugees corroborate the press reports, that Jackson, after flying from our advancing column on Friday last, posted forward to a point one mile south of Harrisonburg, where a turnpike branches to the left, passing Magoughestown on the South fork of the Shenandoah and the Blue ridge running thence to Gordonsville.

Jackson's wagon train had been pushed forward to Staunton, but, learning that the town was in the possession of the Union troops, he remanded it to Harrisburg. At an early hour on Saturday morning, Jackson with his whole force, and the train took the Gordonsville pike, and at latest accounts had reached Mageughestown.

On Saturday night, a squadron of the 1st Vermont cavalry, while scouting the Luray road beyond Massanitton Mountain, fell in with a body of the enemy's cavalry. A skirmish ensued, resulting in the capture of seven of the enemy and eleven of their horses. None of our men were hurt, but a Lieutenant had his horse shot under him. Jackson's retreat from this valley has had a beneficial effect on the volunteers and drafted men from Rockingham and the surrounding counties. Large numbers of them are daily coming into our lines and delivering themselves up. It is hinted that hundreds of them are now in the mountains, hiding from Ashby's scouts, only awaiting an opportunity to escape and claim protection from General Banks.

One who came in yesterday reported that he found a barn near Harrisonburg, where were concealed sixteen refugees and deserters, who will probably come into town to-day. A portion of Ashby's cavalry are scouting both sides of the mountains near Harrisonburg, watching our movements and endeavoring to catch deserters. The main body, however, is believed to have gone with Jackson, wherever he may be.

The refugees and deserters are turned over to Lieut. Col. Bachelors, Provost Marshal of the Department, and examined by Col. Clark of Gen. Banks' staff.

Dr. Baxter, late assistant surgeon of the Wisconsin 3d regiment, has been appointed surgeon in charge of this division hospital, and is temporarily stationed at Strasburg. It is a fact worthy of notice that the rebel hospitals are models of comfort, convenience and cleanliness.

A Union hostage who escaped from Jackson Saturday morning, reports his force at that time six miles east of Harrisonburg, which place he left in a perfect panic. The Union hostages taken by Jackson from Winchester, any of whom are sixty years old and upwards, sick and crippled, were barbarously compelled to march on foot behind the train, at a full and keen, through mud and rain, and in some instances falling down from sheer exhaustion. This act has caused great indignation in our army, and ample preparations are made for retaliation upon prominent secessionists hereabouts.

FROM GEN. BURNSIDE'S COLUMN.

The Fight at South Mills.

Statements of Returned Prisoners.

FORT MONROE, April 25.—A flag of truce returned with the schooner Mississippi, which brought down from Norfolk, yesterday, seventeen Federal prisoners wounded at the battle of South Mills. The Union troops consisted of parts of five regiments, the 21st Massachusetts, 9th New York, 51st New York, 8th New Hampshire, under command of Gen. Reno, numbering 500 or 600 men. They left Roanoke Island on Tuesday, and marched up to the canal without opposition. The object of the movement was to break up the locks. The engagement took place during the afternoon, and the rebels were driven from the field.

Late in the evening it was known that the rebels were receiving reinforcements, and Gen. Reno retired during the night.

No transportation having been provided for the wounded, they were left on the field. A long hospital, and Assistant Surgeon Warren, of the 21st Massachusetts, was detailed to remain with them. Several others, who were only slightly wounded, left with the other troops, among them Col. Hawkins, wounded in the left breast or shoulder. The wounded on their arrival here were taken to the general hospital and properly cared for. They complain that while they were in the hands of the rebels they did not have enough to eat, but were otherwise properly taken care of.

BEFORE YORKTOWN, April 25.—The principal event yesterday worth mentioning was the shelling of Yorktown, by one of our gunboats. She moved up the mouth of Wormley Creek during the morning, opening a well directed fire upon their works which was promptly answered by the rebels. The boat then fell back a distance of three miles from Yorktown, while again and again her heavy shells exploding each time within the enemy's works, but obtained no response. A few shells were fired during the day-along the road, but to keep the rebels from strengthening their works. No one was injured.

Raining again to-day, but the indications are that it will soon clear up.

The object of the flag of truce sent to the enemy's line yesterday, by order of General McClellan, was to effect the exchange of four rebel prisoners for a similar number of our wounded, in order that they might be better cared for. The rebels refused the exchange, not disposed to comply with the request, but the wounded had not been sent to Richmond.

Capt. Wm. Bartlett, acting Lieut. Colonel of the 30th Massachusetts regiment, was shot before Yorktown on Wednesday, and has had his left leg amputated. He is doing well.

From the Rappahannock Army.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The *Herald's* correspondent at Fredericksburg, dated the 23d, states that Mr. McDowell's command occupied that city, his headquarters being in the house of Mr. Lacey, an old to the rebel Gen. Scott. The Rebels successfully fortified the Rappahannock of obstructions, and reached Fredericksburg on Saturday.

The army commenced on the Aquia Creek and Fredericksburg railroad, which will soon be in running order. The railroad bridge over the Rappahannock will be immediately rebuilt.

Much valuable information relative to the course and condition of the roads south of us, has been obtained from the contrabands and refugees from Dixie.

An immense amount of flour remained in Fredericksburg, and over a thousand bushels of corn and wheat in the mills being ground for the use of the troops.

The cotton factory at Falmouth continues to run as usual.

The reports of the barbarities perpetrated upon our men at Bull Run, have not been exaggerated. The rebels dug up the remains of our soldiers, and made spoils of their jawbones, cutting up their skeletons into every conceivable form, sending the trinkets home to their friends.

The rebel army is reported as being greatly demoralized by the present Union victories, the news of which the rebel authorities in vain endeavor to suppress. The rebels quartered in Fredericksburg last week moved off towards Gordonsville, and it is believed are encamped but a short distance from this place.

Contrabands are flocking in by scores, many of them possessing valuable information. From them I learn that the rebels had a regiment of mounted negroes, armed with sabres, at Manassas, and that the regiment is still in service near Gordonsville.

A Highly Improbable Rumor.

ST. LOUIS, April 26th.—The special to the Missouri *Democrat* from Cairo to-day says passengers who reached there this morning on the steamer N. W. Thomas, which left Pittsburg landing on Thursday night, report highly important intelligence. An engagement took place between the advance guards of the National and Rebel armies on Thursday, and the rebels were driven back toward Corinth. Halleck was pushing his whole army vigorously forward.

Embalming the Dead Soldiers.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The *Tribune's* correspondence, dated Washington, April 25th, says that Surgeon Dunlap has been detailed by the War Department, conferring upon Drs. Brown and Alexander, and such Assistant Surgeons as they may select, the right to embalm the dead of the United States army anywhere within the lines, either in camp or on the field, and to follow up the advance of the land forces.

Death of Gen. C. F. Smith.

PITTSBURG LANDING, April 26.—Maj. Gen. C. F. Smith died at this place yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, of dysentery. He was taken sick shortly after the occupation of the camp which witness the advance, and was in suffering and sinking slowly for some weeks, though his condition was not thought dangerous until within the past week. He finally have been notified, and are on their way to Savannah.

River Matters.

CLINTON, Iowa, April 26.—Water raised four inches since 2 o'clock p. m. yesterday.

ROCK ISLAND, April 26.—The river has risen about five inches during the last 36 hours.

DUBUQUE, April 26.—River raised eight inches during the last 90 hours, and still rising rapidly.

The Movement Against New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—A dispatch received at the War Department to-day from Flag-ress Monroe, says that the Richmond *Dispatch* states that a Federal gunboat had succeeded in passing Fort Jackson, before New Orleans; but the rebels say they regard it as of little importance, as they have other defenses to be depended upon.

Port Royal Steamer at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 26.—Gen. T. W. Sherman arrived here yesterday.

IMPORTANT FROM COM. FOOTE'S FLEET.

A Land Movement, and Bridge Destroyed,

A Rebel Rumor from New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Navy Department has received dispatches from Com. Foote, enclosing a report from Lieut. Com. Gwynn, dated 14th inst., in which he says the Tyler and Lexington conveyed two transports containing 3,000 troops, infantry and cavalry, under command of Gen. Sherman, to Unionstown, where they disembarked and proceeded rapidly to Bear Creek Bridge, at the crossing of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, for the purpose of destroying it and so much of the trestle work as they could find. The bridge, consisting of two spans of 110 feet each, was completely destroyed; that is, the superstructure, together with some 300 feet of trestle work and half a mile of telegraph line. The rebels made a feeble resistance to our cavalry, 100 in number, but soon hastily retreated, losing four killed. Our loss, none.

The Navy Department is desirous of learning the address of Mr. Birney, the inventor of the combustion shell.

A dispatch received at the War Department to-day from Fortress Monroe says that the Richmond *Dispatch* states that a Federal gunboat had succeeded in passing Fort Jackson, below New Orleans, but the rebels say they regard it as of little importance, as they have other defenses to be depended on.

A general order has been issued from the Adjutant General's office, directing that all the lock houses, boats, scows and property belonging to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, on the line of said canal, now held, used or occupied by us, officers or troops, to be further be given up and restored to the President of said company.

From New York.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The new gunboat Fort Royal was put into commission this afternoon under the command of Lieut. George W. Morris.

The steamer Kangaroo sailed for Liverpool this afternoon. She took out $57,521 in specie.

The New Gun Boat Fort Royal.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The new gun boat Fort Royal will be put into commission this afternoon at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, under command of Lieut. Geo. W. Morris, whose gallant conduct on board the Cumberland will be recollected.

For the Chicago Tribune.

Important to Farmers.

A remedy against chinch bugs, which, if strictly followed out, will pay the expenses of the war: First, then, the land should be thoroughly pulverized and brought to a fine tilth, and then seed put on, (if sown broad cast,) at the rate of two and a half bushels per acre, and sown evenly, if put in with a drill, sow two bushels per acre, the object being to get the land covered as evenly as possible, so as to shade the ground as much as possible, and then the chinch bug will find but will not hatch out. This I know to be an infallible remedy. A drill should not be over seven inches between the rows.

Yours truly, JAMES SHERBURN.
Walworth, Wis., April 9th, 1862.

MARRIED.

In this city, April 26th, at the residence of Jackson St., Cook County, Illinois, aged 6 months and 6 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, April 28th, at 10 o'clock a. m., from the residence near the Court of Poor House.

In this city, on the 26th inst., WILLIE HOPKINS, only son of Wardell and Carrie Guthrie, aged 2 years 1 month and 6 days.

New Advertisements.

CLOAKS, SACKS, MANTILLAS, OF THE LATEST AND MOST APPROVED

SPRING STYLES,

or Our Own Manufacture!

We are now offering a splendid assortment of the above goods, ranging in price from

$3 TO $25,

MADE OF THE BEST MATERIAL, And in the Most Substantial Manner,

Under our own Supervision.

They will be found adapted in the latest of all.

DRESS GOODS!

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR, In Great Variety.

Cornelia, Alexander's Kid, Ribbons, and Hoop Skirts in Endless Variety.

SUMMER BALMORAL SKIRTS.

Hosiery of Every Description.

THE NEW STYLES OF

Broche, Cashmere and Stella Shawls

JUST OPENED.

All of the above goods we are offering at the Lowest Prices. Call and see, at

STRYKER & CO.,
141 Lake Street.

(ap26-p812-2w)

BILLS OF LADING,

BILLS OF LADING,

BILLS OF LADING,

BILLS OF LADING,

BILLS OF LADING.

Manifests,

Manifests,

Manifests,

Manifests,

Manifests.

Pension Blanks,

Pension Blanks,

Pension Blanks,

Pension Blanks,

Pension Blanks.

For sale by the quire or single sheet, at

TRIBUNE OFFICE,
TRIBUNE OFFICE,
No. 51 Clark Street.

C. H. SCRIVEN, *Advertising Agent, 66 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.*

☞ For "Wants," "For Sale" and "To Rent," see Second Page.

WANTED—A Small Cottage or convenient Tenement, with five or six rooms, desirably located, and within a mile of the Tremont House. I pay my rent promptly, and it will be moderate. Address "D. D.," Tribune office. ap26 p801 2t

WANTED—500 Cavalry and Artillery Horses, for which I will pay cash at the highest market price. 221 State street. WM. PATRICK. ap26-p808-1w

WANTED—Board.—A young man of good family desires a home in a private family, where there is no other boarders. Reference given. Such home preferred on South Side, state price and location. Inducements exchanged. ap26-p807-3t

WANTED—A situation by a good Fireman on Shore in any business where honesty and integrity are valued. Steady employment at high salary preferred. Address "C. V." Tribune office. ap26-p811-3t

WANTED—A good second hand BUGGY OR CARRIAGE. For which cash will be paid. One with a top preferred. Address R. Tribune office. ap26-p810-3t

WANTED—A good Drug Clerk. One who has a City acquaintance preferred. Apply, with reference and name, to Post Office. ap26 p809-3t

WANTED—An experienced Cutter in a Merchant Tailoring and Clothing store, in a country town. Apply to WM. TOLMAN, 141 Lake street, Sheridan premises. Good to suit. ap26-p806-2t

WANTED—Book Canvassers. Several men of good address wanted to take subscriptions to the Illustrated Edition of Dickens' Monthly Parts. With perseverance from three to five dollars per day can be made. Apply at 109 Randolph st. between 9 and 12 a. m. and 2 and 4 p. m. WM. FREE & CO., Publishers. ap26-p813-1w

WANTED—To Bankers.—A young man who has for several years been receiving Tellers in a prominent Banking House in one of the principal cities of the West, desires a similar position in Chicago. Can furnish unquestionable testimonials as to ability and integrity. Address "B. H.," Post Office Box 622. ap26 p805-3t

WANTED—AGENTS—$100—To sell J. T. FLOYD'S Great Military War Maps of Southern States. Colored, in Counties, 60 cents; colored in States, 40 cents; Virginia Map 25 cents; Virginia Map 25 cents; Kentucky Map 25 cents; Missouri Map 25 cents. Sent by mail for any of the above rates, mail free. 50 per cent discount to the trade. Address J. T. FLOYD, 119 Nassau st., New York. Also, for sale by A. H. REVELL & CO., 120 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. ap26-p802-6t

WANTED—Agents in every Town throughout Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Professional men, Teachers, and others having a large circle of acquaintances can make it very profitable to act as Agents in introducing a new and valuable family work. Terms sent only by subscription. For further information call on or address A. H. REVELL, 120 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 3004. ap26-p802-6t

TO RENT—House No. 112 Michigan Avenue, with gas fixtures, cold and hot water, good furnace, cellar and range. The house contains nine rooms, all in good order. Apply to J. M. MARSHALL, Agent, No. 61 South Clark street. ap26-p816-1w

TO RENT—House No. 45 Harrison street, containing seven rooms, with hot and cold water, and all modern improvements—is for rent from May 1st. Apply to THOMAS MILLS, No. 84 State street. ap26-p815-3t

TO RENT—500 feet Dock Front on North Branch, near Indiana street bridge. Also, three Mill to complete running order at the foot of Ohio street. Apply to D. W. MITCHELL, Room No. 1 Kingsbury Block.

TO RENT—Cottage House No. 36 West Jackson street, containing six rooms. Rent $15 per month.

ALSO,

Cottage House on Bosca Vista street, containing seven rooms. Rent $ 3.50 per month.

ALSO,

Four roomed House No. 48 South Franklin street, near Lake street. Rent $8 per month.

ALSO,

Four rooms over 217 Lake street. Rent $8 per month.

ALSO,

Two story Cottage House, West Side, containing nine rooms, barn, &c. and a well of water. Rent $15 per month. Also, a number of Stores, Offices, Dwellings, &c. Apply at the Rent Office, 51 Clark street, up stairs. ALEX. WHITE, Jr., Agent for Rents.

FOR SALE—Stock Farm for sale, two miles from the city, consisting of 40 acres with cottage house and barn, fencing, &c. Also, 40 acres of timber, with a good supply of water and stone. It is three miles from the Court House, and within a short distance of the land forces. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, 109 Randolph street, Chicago. ap26-p803-3t

A LOT TO LEASE CHEAP—On Wells street, near Van Buren. Call at 61 Clark street, Room No. 1, up stairs. ap26-p804-3t

PALMER'S ACADEMY.—The Ninth Term of this Institution will commence on the Third Door South of it.

Monday, April 28th, 1862.

In the Parlors of 213 State Street, The Third Door South of it.

C.E. DICKINSON, Esq., a graduate of Yale, and Mathematical Professor at Lake Forest University, will conduct the classes in Latin and Greek. Mrs. LOCKE will have charge of the classes in Music and French. Miss ——— in Music.

TERMS—Primary Class, $20; Advanced Department, $30. Circulars at 109 Randolph st. ap26-p817-3t

FOUND—Three Cows. One is a black cow, between 11 and 12 years of age, two white cows, one of which is a heifer. Apply to Fred Gibbs, Archer road, or to Patrick Lanahan, Bridge street, Chicago. ap26-p818-3t

GENERAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, Custom House and Post Office Building, Chicago, Ill., April 26, 1862. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, on Monday, the 28th inst., for the delivery of 1,000 cords of wood, more or less, at the Custom House and P. O. Building. PHIL. B. HOUGH, U. S. Quartermaster. ap26-p819-3t

SHERMAN, HALL & CO. 97 South Water street, are making CASH ADVANCES on Grain and Flour consigned to

WM. A. TOOLE & CO., NEW YORK.

Also, on Pork, Lard and Butter for sale in New York or sh

The Tribune.

MONDAY, APRIL 29 1861.

"THE POOR HAVE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS."

As the new Constitution is claimed to have been made for the poor man, I propose to examine the 29th section of article 2, which reads as follows—to ascertain how it will operate for the benefit of the poor:

"The General Assembly shall so provide that Jurors of the most competent of the permanent citizens in each county shall be summoned as a *Grand Jury*; *twelve* of whom must concur to find an indictment."

Let us enquire what was the law on this subject, and let us ask what occasion there is for this change in the law? First, then, no previous Constitution ever fixed the number of Grand Jurors, but it was left to the Legislature, and they were wise enough to leave the number where the common law left it; at twenty-three, at least sixteen of whom must be present, fifteen constitute a quorum, and twelve of whom must concur to find an indictment. This has been the law ever since the State was settled, and no one ever assigned a good reason for changing the number. There are many reasons for not diminishing the number. If any change is required, it would seem that we ought to increase the number rather than diminish it. Arguments drawn from actual experience are generally of the most satisfactory character, but ought to be carefully examined and weighed, and perhaps no better illustration of the great error in reducing the number of jurors could be found in the history of jurisprudence than two notorious cases that are within the knowledge of all, and which have so recently occurred. It is a notorious fact that with a *law* requiring only *twelve* out of *twenty-three* grand jurors to agree to the finding of an indictment, Joel A. Matteson could not be indicted in Sangamon county, notwithstanding the general belief and the overwhelming testimony that he stole several hundred thousand from the State, and even one of our ex-Mayors had influence sufficient to prevent an indictment from being found against him in Cook county, in what is represented as a very flagrant crime. If such men have sufficient influence to prevent an indictment being found against them, when the law only requires twelve out of the twenty-three to agree to the finding. How can you hope to indict any man of wealth and influence under the same law that requires that twelve out of fifteen shall agree to the finding before any indictment can be found? If, under the old law, the accused party must bribe or influence twelve of the jurors to prevent an indictment how much easier will it be to prevent an indictment under the new Constitution, were only four will have to be bought or influenced. This looks as though it was intended to enable the influential rich man to defraud justice, and not like a provision for the poor man.

The proposed change is a very unwise one and will lead to the greatest abuses. It may enable men of influence to escape being put upon trial for their crimes, which no good citizen, be he rich or poor, desires or wishes.

Let equal justice be dealt out to all alike and if necessary let the number of jurors be so increased that they cannot be controlled by any person whatever—but never let the number be diminished while we have such evidence as is before us of the power of some men to defeat the ends of justice by influencing the jury.

The commendable zeal of the Convention to save expense had better be exerted in some other way than by striking down the protection furnished by that time-honored and justly-cherished tribunal *yclept* the Grand Jury. Let us live under the old Constitution, which does secure equal justice at less than half the expense, rather than adopt the iniquitous thing which seems to have been concocted with a view to deprive the poor man of all that he asks from the laws—protection to life and liberty.

TRAITORS IN OUR MIDST.

The fertility of resources, and the activity in their use, which are shown by all the friends of secession, would be admirable in a good cause; but when their end, open or concealed, is to help disunion, hold up Slavery, and guard treason from punishment, they must rouse the deep indignation of every loyal man. And these friends of secession, thus busy and efficient in working for the rebel cause, so subtle and adroit, or firm and defiant in their schemes and conduct, are not confined to those who are actually in the Confederate Army, with arms in their hands; who have taken the oath to the upstart empire, and serve under the stars and bars. The most active and efficient allies and defenders of rebellion now, are many of them to be found in Northern communities, in legislatures that profess loyalty, and among the managers and editors of false and treacherous journals and newspapers.

These men all profess loudly that this rebellion must be crushed, and always just as loudly cry out against any measures which threaten to do it. They proclaim most solemnly that secession is ruin, and disunion the most degrading and overwhelming calamity; and still more solemnly declare their condemnation of all acts that seem to tend to prevent secession, or maintain the perpetuity of the Union. They cannot lift their voices high enough in praise of the wisdom of the Fathers that framed for their children such a Constitution; but the profound sagacity, and devoted patriotism, of those venerable men is most clearly shown in the provisions in that sacred instrument that defends Slavery against injury and treason against punishment. With this class of loud-mouthed patriots, to lust after the extinction of the accursed wrong of Human Bondage is to have committed a felony already in the heart; and to take any action to overthrow rebellion, and crush out disunion, that may in its remotest effects do harm to Slavery, is to be guilty of the blackest treason, or some other crime too horrible to be named. In the wonderful light that these great thinkers and pure patriots have thrown on the Constitution, its great end and paramount design was and is, to make sure that in no event Slavery, that is, the republic, shall receive any detriment; and also, that if in any event, the upholders of that sacred institution, should resort, under the impulses of their generous zeal and devotion to Human Bondage, to arms acts, or be berried into some steps, beyond the strict limits of law, and might be technically accused of treason, yet it would be a, very venial offence, that ought to be pardoned; if treason, yet that crime of such a mild type, that the Constitution has expressly provided the most impregnable defences against it ever being punished.

We hear it howled in our ears by these lovers of Slavery and elders of rebellion, that you cannot inflict this punishment on traitors, because it is unconstitutional; you must not aim that blow at rebellion, because it is impolitic; you must not lay this just burden of taxation on all the States, because if you do you will set the Border States against you; and you must not do police or show mercy to this degraded and spreading chaos, because such an effort will turn all the remaining Union men South and a large portion of those North, to the most unrelenting enemies. Now any man is most easily fooled who don't see through the design, and lamentable result of all this loud talk, and these fierce menaces. The hearts of all men who practice these things are with secession, and in love with Slavery. They mean so defend and perpetuate both these evils if possible; and if that cannot be done, they hope at least to shield the Institution against serious injury, and guard all traitors against damage either in body or estate.

Men in our midst are daily uttering these sentiments; presses are daily a-treasoning and encouraging, by every subtle device, and often with the most brazen effrontery this rebellion, and this most atrocious treason; and yet the voice of loyalty, spoken in tones of the deepest indignation, pierces them by and they hear it as the idle wind. The hand of Justice is not yet raised to strike them; and they go on with a kind of insane scudding, scattering fire-brands, arrows and death, and glory in the aid and comfort they are permitted to give to this most wicked rebellion. One thing they must see and feel, for it must be as palpable to them as to us, that the magnanimity of a great and loyal people, and its long-suffering patience towards perfidious and cowardly men, who feed and are fed by its bounty, and yet aim deadly blows at all it holds dear, are begood all that such guilt and crime could have dared to hope. And that is its most presumptuous to trust that they will endure for ever.

Emancipation in Delaware.

The Delaware State Journal (Wilmington,) the leading Whig and conservative organ in other days, announces broadly the readiness of the Unionists of Delaware to accept the emancipation issue made up by the slaveholders' rebellion on the one hand and the President's Emancipation message on the other. The following well-considered leader from its issue of the 26th inst. possesses a National importance:

EMANCIPATION.

That the question of Emancipation with compensation will enter largely into our next elections, no one can doubt who looks at the course to which political events are now and have been tending since the rebellion. Indeed, it will form the main feature, the controlling principle, of the party of the Union, throughout the States, and will swallow up all other party questions and creeds in the magnitude of its importance and bearing upon the interests of the country at large.

The question of slavery has, more or less, entered into almost every campaign—national and local—for many years past, but in a somewhat limited or partisan sense. Then, those who dared to advocate emancipation—no matter how honest or conscientious may have been their convictions—were called "Abolitionists," "Union Splitters," "Fanatics," and subjected to the most unmerciful denunciations. Now, the Union element has swallowed up the old party lines, and all the arbitrary heat strike every one to the ground.

A committee of 24 was appointed, representing all the towns of La Porte county, to ascertain how much cane is to be raised in the county and vicinity, and to solicit subscriptions for a joint stock company.

Gerrit Smith on Colonization.

[From his recent letter to Montgomery Blair.]

[Edo not profess to control the many emotions which I say I am alarmed and distressed at the multiplying indications that a political Caste Colonization party is in process of organization, which, if successful, will, in high standing and anti-slavery antecedents of yourself and Senator Doolittle are favoring it. It will, from the first, act in concert with, and will be the main support of, the present party, with that portion of the Democratic party which its Pro-Slavery leaders are now at work to rally. Such a Colonization party is distinguishable in name only, and not at all in effect from on open pro-slavery party. The unconditional patriots in the Democratic as well as the Republican party feel that the present is emphatically no time for party work. Until the war, which threatens the life of the country, is ended, they will have no part in building up the Democratic or Republican, or any other party. Until then, their one work will be to save the country.

I do precate the nascent colonization party, not because I fear its success. When slavery shall be abolished (and we are on the eve of its abolition,) the party will die. Hatred of the blacks, which is the pabulum and soul of the party, gets all its life and virus from slavery. Slavery dead, and the dislike to the presence of blacks would also be dead. You and Senator Doolittle would find no more sympathy with your scheme. Nay, you would yourselves have no more sympathy with it. And if success shall live, even the slaveholders will not consent on any terms to the colonization of the mass of the blacks, either those in or those out of slavery.

They will, as were the slaveholders of Maryland, be found valuing the services of black men too highly to consent to their expulsion from the country. Nor do I deprecate the party because the first actual attempt to drive millions of useful, innocent people out of the nation would rouse the spirit of justice which the dread millions of blacks in this hemisphere, and the whole civilized world in addition, would be against us. For there never will be this first actual attempt. When the time for it shall have come, the daring and the disposition will both be lacking.

It is for other causes that I deprecate this colonization party—its tendency to get us to be to hold back the Government from striking at the cause of the war, and to produce hesitation, diversion, compromise at a moment when the salvation of the country calls for blows, immediate, united, and where, at whatever damage to whatever other interest, they will fall most effectively. Not its least lamentable tendency is to foster in the American people that mean pride of race and that murderous spirit of caste by which they have outraged and crushed so many millions, and for which they are now in the righteous providence of God called to an account so appalling.

The Cabinet Emeute at Washington—Secretary Stanton and the Generals.

[Correspondence of N. Y. Times, Thursday.]

There are not many matters of historical now before the Washington public. The reported emeute in the Cabinet has excited more attention abroad than it has here. Mr. Stanton is said to have peremptorily demanded a change of military leaders in a certain department, which the President as peremptorily declined to make. Different reports assign the Minister as the cause of the resignation of Gen. Scott, and the refusal of Gen. Patterson to obey his orders. Some of the officers of the Confederate troops.

After discharging several shots in the direction of the town, the enemy retired and left the town to its quiet, producing the most intense excitement amongst the defenseless inhabitants who, when the shells came whizzing over and about their dwellings, fled in the greatest consternation towards the pine forests. Mothers with infants in their arms, little children in terrified groups, clinging to each other, slaves with bundles upon their heads, hurrying onward in perfect amusement, and infirm and aged women leaning upon broken staffs, were wandering about, they scarcely knew whither. Many females were seen upon their knees, and with uplifted hands were most earnestly supplicating God to protect them in their fearful hour of danger and distress. It was a sight to move the stoutest heart. The enemy disclaimed the intention of doing harm to any one but the Confederate soldiery, if they could find them, or of desiring to shell the town.

When remonstrated with not having sent a flag of truce ashore, said they had done so at Hilton, and it was treated with contempt, and that they were informed it would be disregarded by the citizens of the Pass, and that they would not have fired upon the town if the attempt to burn the wharf had not been made. But when I left the Pass the citizens were all from the Southern Confederacy completely wiped out, within the next two months. Hear ye, hear ye! all you that have I paid your fare, will, in accordance with the above prediction, please step up to the captain's office and settle! The weary sun hath made a golden set, and by the bright track of his fiery car, gives token of a goodly day to-morrow." We still live!

SHARP SHOOTERS WANTED.

From the Memphis Avalanche April 17.

The fearful mortality of Confederate officers in the battles that have recently occurred in the Virginia valley is fully explained by their organized companies and regiments composed of the best sharpshooters that the country can afford, whose assigned duty it has been to pick off all men appearing on the field wearing plumes and epaulettes. Their experience has induced them to believe, ever since the fall of Zollicoffer at Mill Springs, and the panic that afterwards ensued among the rebels, that the easiest way to route and demoralize our armies is to kill their leaders in whom they have such confidence. They have accordingly acted upon this principle, and to it is due the sacrifice of many of the bravest of our officers, Johnston, McCulloch and McIntosh among the rest.

It is ample time, we think, for our authorities to imitate the example set by the enemy in this respect. Let companies of sharpshooters—and no country on the face of the earth can furnish better ones than the South—be immediately organized, the most efficient name be placed in their hands, and put them forward upon every field to spread death and destruction among the leaders of the hosts of the invading our country. A word to the wise is sufficient. We believe that the southern sharpshooter will do service quite as efficient as the northern Yankee rifle, with his long-range "telescopic rifles," or so-called "theodolites."

THEY BEGIN TO FEEL IT.

[From the Memphis Avalanche, April 17th.]

Recent accounts from Nashville show that the despotism and tyranny which is being carried on by Andrew Johnson, is every day assuming a more brutal and more odious character. Buell promises that the persons and property of citizens should be protected have been perfidiously violated, and all the horrors and brutalities that marked the original occupation of Fort Donelson, Bowling Green and Columbus, are being re-enacted, with tenfold wantonness and cruelty. We hear of numerous arrests and imprisonments lately made by authority of Johnston on mere political charges, and it is thought that the arrested parties will be indicted and tried for treason by civil process. If they should be convicted, we may expect to see all of Gov. Baldwin's and Alexandria

To Rent.

TO RENT—House and Furniture

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—

TO RENT—Two first class

TO RENT—With Boarding

TO RENT—From May 1st,

TO RENT.—A Furnished House on

TO RENT.—The four story and

TO RENT.—Dwellings, Stores,

TO RENT.—Two new Brick Houses

TO RENT AND FOR SALE,
PIANOS AND MELODEONS.

TO RENT.—Houses to rent and

TO RENT.—A neat Cottage, con-

TO RENT.—House No. 234 Ontario

TO RENT.—Furnished Dwelling

TO RENT.—House No. 404 Erie

TO RENT.—For three years from

TO RENT.—We have a Farm with

TO RENT.—Brick Stores No. 48,

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—A two story Dwell-

FOR SALE,
50 feet on Washington street,

FOR SALE.—$10,000 Farm for

FOR SALE.—Soap, Candle and

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—

FOR SALE.—A good grain carry-

FOR SALE.—Wheeler & Wilson's

MICHIGAN AVENUE RESI-

MILL FOR SALE.—A valuable

STEAM FLOURING MILL FOR

CITY LOTS AND BLOCKS FOR
SALE AT REDUCED PRICES.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—

Hotels.

AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON,
Best Arranged Hotel

Real Estate.

M'CORMICK BUILDING,
S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,
Real Estate Brokers and Agents,

THOSE CARD THERMOMETERS

Special Notices.

Caution to Druggists.—Bowles

"American Mustang Liniment."

CATARRH!!!
DR. LEROY'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY,

CATARRH IN THE HEAD.
CATARRH IN THE NOSE.

Medicinal.

For the cheapest and best Hair

DR. J. H. McCANN,

OW THYSELF!

Dress Furnishing.

GREAT CARPET HALL
OF
Hollister & Wilkins,
135 & 137 - - LAKE STREET - - 135 & 137
(Up-Stairs)

The Best Goods at Low Prices.

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS AND RUGS.

CURTAIN GOODS,

FURNISHING GOODS.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS

GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS.

H. BURWELL,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 8 Tremont Block, Dearborn street,

Clothing.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CLOTHING.

G. T. BELDING & CO.,
100 and 102 Randolph Street.

Merchant Tailors.

WYANT & POWERS,

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

5 TREMONT BLOCK,
Dearborn street, Chicago.

GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS.

Machinery.

Wooden & Willow Ware.

BARNUM BROTHERS,
125 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.
WILLOW CABS,
Children's Carriages, &c., Bas-
kets, Bird Cages,
DOG TOPS, MATTRESS AND ALLIES,

YANKEE NOTIONS,

Plumbing.

D. McFARLANE'S

Jewelry.

The Tribune.

MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1869.

LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A
Anderson Ellen mrs
Allison Jane mrs
Ayre S H miss
Ayre J E Mrs 2 miss
Assolent Mary miss

B
Bell Mary mrs
Ball sid E A mrs
Bandy Mary miss
Barnard Alice L miss
Bewley Fanny M mrs
Bird Ann mrs
Bennet Sarah miss
Bennet Sarah 2 miss
Bardley Lizzie G mrs
Beatty Elizabeth mrs
Bell Mary mrs
Bell Mary mrs
Bell Ella G mrs
Bissey Rosetta miss
Bissey Rosetta 2 miss
Black W F mrs
Blackhall Martin mrs
Blaughard Mary mrs
Blake Ann mrs
Bond A L mrs
Bowen Ann mrs
Brown Hosa 2 miss
Boyce Alma miss
Boyce Alma 2 miss
Boyce Wm mrs
Bostick Harriet mrs
Bostick Harriet 2 mrs

C
Cady Charity miss
Campbell Sarah mrs
Campbell Julia A miss
Campbell Julia 2 miss
Campbell D mrs
Campbell D 2 mrs
Campbell Margaret mrs
Canonge Mary mrs
Carey Bell miss
Carey Bell 2 miss
Carey Jane miss
Carpenter Jane 2 miss
Carpenter Lizzie G mrs
Carpenter Mary mrs
Carr Ann mrs
Carr Ann 2 mrs
Carrington Mary mrs
Carroll Catherine mrs
Clarkson A of Mary mrs
Clark S D mrs
Daniforth Susan L mrs
Dawson Elizabeth miss
Day Margaret Jane mrs
Dale Mary E mrs
Dalton Mary Ann mrs
Daley Eliza mrs
Daley Ellen mrs
Daly Nathan mrs
Daley Ellen miss
Davis Caroline mrs
Decrect Mary miss
DeLacy Ellen miss
Edwards Mary mrs
Eden Mary Jane miss
Fanning Elizabeth miss
Ferguson Sarah miss
Farrelly Catherine miss
Farnam Ann S mrs
Ferguson Emma miss
Finley Catherine 2 miss
Fitzgerald Ann mrs
Filcon Bridget mrs
Gallagher Ellen T miss
Gamble Martha miss
Gannon Annie miss
Gilbert t aroline mrs
Gilbert Amelia mrs
Gilbert J L mrs
Gilbert t aroline 2 mrs
Gilmore Mary mrs
Goodrich E M mrs
Gohns Ann mrs
Hackett Kate miss
Hammond Geo C mrs
Hancock P mrs
Halkin Sarah M mrs
Hall Rosa miss
Hall Harriet mrs
Hardy Hannah mrs
Harvey Mary mrs
Harmon Mary Jane miss
Hayes S J mrs
Hastings Emma miss
Hastings Harvey mrs
Hester Dorthrode mrs
Hines Ellen mrs
Higgins Allen mrs
Irving Elizabeth F mrs
Jackson Ann Maria mrs
Jackson Catherine mrs
Jones Mary Jane
Johnson Peter D mrs
Johnson Lovejoy M mrs
Johnson Amelia miss
Kelly Julia miss
Kersey Honora miss
Kelly Mary A mrs
Kelly Francis mrs
Kelly Thomas mrs
Kelly Nellie D miss
Kellogg Laura A miss
Lasser Sarah E mrs
Langdon Hettie H miss
Lawton Gertrude miss
Lewis Jane miss
Lewis Emmie miss
Line Mary mrs 2
Leonard Hanora miss
Lidell Mary mrs
McCollan Rose
McCabe Catherine
Mc cliff mrs
McCoy Anna miss
McCreagh Cathorinemeiss
McCarthy Catherina
McBride Honora mrs
McDonnell Lydia
McDonnell Alida miss
McGrowing miss
Main Mary miss
Mallon Ann
Mallon Maggie miss
Mara Jane
Martin Lizzie miss
Mathews Catherine mrs
Mathews Kate E miss
Mason Isabella miss
Maxwell Amelia mrs
Mathews Mary
Merrill Josephine mrs
Margneral D mrs
Mears Cornelia miss
Merrick M Ann
Merriam Susan P mrs
Morton Magdalena
Morie E J miss
Meeken Jane miss
Noble J mrs
Neer Elizabeth miss
O'Reilly Ann D mrs
O'Reilly Catherine miss
O'Bryan Mary miss
O'Malley Mealy miss
Orbin Margaret mrs
O'Connor Marianna miss
Page Adda M mrs
Parker Margaret J mrs
Page Phebe L miss
Parker Jane Ann miss
Parks Martha miss
Palmer Nellie miss
Perry Ida miss
Perrien Fannie miss
Peters John Mrs
Petty Elizabeth
Perkins Nellie miss
Pease Harry mrs
Randolph M mrs
Raymond Lucretia mrs
Reardon Ann
Richard on Phebe miss
Richardson G A mrs
Richards Barbara miss
Rich Arthur mrs
Roberts Pamelia A mrs
Rook mrs
Sanger Hattie miss
Sanford C A mrs
Seymore Mary mrs
Scott Joseph A mrs
Scollay Lizzie V mrs
Shaw Ann
Shattuck Annis
Shepardson mrs
Sheets mrs
Shedd Elvira mrs
Shepardson Jane mrs
Sheppard A N mrs
Smith Doris miss
Sheriffen Mary mrs
Silva J G mrs
Skinner Sarah M miss
Site Henry mrs
Smallwood Lucy
Stilson Julia mrs
Tefft E A miss
Thompson Mary A miss
Thompson Fanny mrs
Thompson Serine C miss
Tiffany Lucy mrs
Thayer S J mrs
Trevagn Louisa mrs
Turner Alinda mrs
Van Allen miss
Van Buskirk P Burs
Walker Fannie miss
Wallace Mary mrs
Wallace Mary Ann mrs
Wallace M A mrs
Warner E J mrs
Warner Sarah mrs
Waugh Sarah Jane miss
Waugh Sarah Jane 2
Ward Lucy J miss
Welch Mary E miss
Welch Ann mrs
Walsh Mary A miss
Weber Augusta miss
Weber Lydia M mrs
Weber Rebecah miss
Wetherell Ka miss
Will Lucy
White S F mrs
White Margaret miss
Whitcher Adelia mrs
Wilson Jane
Wheelock Charlotte miss
Wilson Ellen mrs
Wilson Ann mrs
White H J mrs
Young Chas E mrs

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A
Adams N H
Austin Albert
Austin S M
Arnold B C
Acland C F
Acland C R
Acton C F & co
Acton & co
Acton R N capt

B
Blackford A M
Bell A Young
Bellah Arthur
Bellah Arthur
Beaton Andrew
Beard James
Bone N & co
Bone Thomas
Bowen Thomas
Bowden D W
Bell Frank
Bell Frank
Bell Frank
Bell Corbin

Austin S F
Allen Thos
Adell C H
Abbott T Eddie
Adrian Hon Kin
Allen Henry
Allen John
Andrews H & co
Anderson mr

Bellows P L
Bingham T
Bingham Jas H
Barnes Henry
Barnes H S rev
Anderson Jos
Barton J G
Barton J
Barnum J
Barry T F capt
Barrup Chas
Barrup John H
Bateman H H
Bell Andrew
Bell John
Bell Robert
Bell Henry
Bell Henry
Bell Henry

The Tribune.

SUNDAY, APRIL 6 ... 1862.

THE CITY.

☞ The new city officials will be inaugurated on the 5th of May.

☞ The Graceland Cemetery Company's advertisement appears in another column.

☞ A good tenant can get a Michigan avenue house if he will read the advertisements.

"KINGDOM COMING."—This new and already popular song and chorus, by Henry C. Work, has just been issued by Hood & Ordy. in their best style.

☞ A new block of stores is projected on the northwest corner of State and Jackson streets. They will be completed the coming summer.

HELD OVER.—The examination of McCaughan, charged with carrying a man by the name of Buell, and robbing him of his coat and pocket-book, was continued from Saturday to Wednesday forenoon of the present week.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. John B. Ideson & Co., have removed from No. 115 to 111 Randolph street, Kingsbury Block, with an increased stock of rubber goods, belting, packing, &c. See advertisement in this morning's paper.

MRS. COOK'S FUNERAL.—We are requested to state that the funeral of the late Mrs. Isaac Cook will be solemnized at her late residence, No. 331 Wabash avenue, at 2 o'clock p. m. to-day (Sunday).

☞ The St. George's Benevolent Association celebrated their anniversary with a sociable and ball on Wednesday evening last at Metropolitan Hall. The occasion was honored by a large and respectable attendance; all seemingly well satisfied with the efforts of the managers. A handsome surplus was realized for the Society.

☞ The ladies of the Chicago Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum find it necessary to remove to a larger house. Having already taken such a house, they call on those removing or giving up house-keeping to send bedsteads, bedding, carpets, chairs or any other articles pertaining to housekeeping. Send to W. W., corner of Michigan and Pine streets.

SENTENCED.—John Garrity, the murderer of Lloyd, was on Saturday brought into court before Judge Higgins, of the Superior Court, and sentence as follows pronounced upon him: "You will be taken from the bar of this court to the county jail, and from thence within ten days to the penitentiary at Joliet, to be confined there ten years at hard labor, except five days in each year, which are to be in solitary confinement."

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS.—This fine company of minstrels were greeted with a full house on Saturday night, and we never saw an audience seemingly more gratified. There is no mistake about this company; they thoroughly understand what the public expect of them, and they have the capacity to do it. Any person gets his money's worth that goes to the Metropolitan and listens at nothing to their burlesques and laughs at their drollerics.

THE OCTOROON.—This play will be revived on Monday evening at McVicker's Theatre, with Mr. Chanfrau as "Uncle Pete," a character in which he stands high, and with Miss Hosmer as "Zoe." The new negro song "Kingdom Coming," is to be sung by Miss Hight, and Whytal and Pratt are to introduce a beautiful scenic and mechanical effect—a Steamboat Race on the Mississippi by Moonlight.

☞ If there are any of our readers in want of a nice spring cloak of the latest style and most durable material, we would advise them to call at Messrs. Stryker & Co.'s, No. 141 Lake street, and examine their extensive stock. They are also in receipt of a full stock of all kinds of dry goods, which they are offering as low as the times will allow. Read what they have to say in another column, and then go and see them.

SERENADE.—On Friday night Gen. McArthur received the compliment of a serenade, at his residence near Union Park, from the officers of the Scotch regiment, Col. Cameron. The General acknowledged the compliment in a neat speech, which was received with marks of gratification by those present. Speeches were also made by Col. Cameron, Capt. Wood and Capt. McDonald. The event was every way a pleasant and happy one to all concerned.

WATCH PRESENTATION.—On Saturday evening, the Ship Carpenters in the employ of J. W. Banta, presented his clerk, Charles Stannard, with a splendid gold watch, as a testimonial of their respect for him as a man, and whose gentlemanly conduct has ever been worthy the commendation of all. Mr. Stannard has been in the employ of Mr. Banta for over ten years, which fact in itself is proof of real worth. The presentation speech, and in fact the whole affair, formed a pleasant closing of the busy week's work. Mr. Banta has now in his employ some two hundred men.

FOR WINCHESTER.—We learn that John W. Norris, news dealer of this city, has just made a contract with a party in Winchester, Va., to forward Chicago daily papers to that point for the benefit of our Illinois soldiers in the army of the Potomac. This will be a great gratification to them, and is creditable to the enterprise of Mr. Norris. He also supplies Denver City, Colorado Territory, and other distant points, besides numerous places in this and the adjoining States. Persons desirous of starting in the periodical business should send for one of his circulars and price lists, which furnishes a great deal of desirable information as to the course best to pursue in making up their orders. Price lists sent free, on application by mail or in person. Address John W. Norris, No. 103 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

MYSTERIOUS.—A young girl, not more than fourteen years of age, quite respectably dressed and of good appearance, was discovered on Friday afternoon on the Archer road, near Brighton, in an apparent state of semi-insanity. Mr. William T. Morris, a resident of the vicinity, saw the girl sitting on the ground by the side of the road, weeping bitterly. On alighting from his wagon he soon ascertained her condition, and kindly conveyed her to his own house, where she now remains. She is either unable or unwilling to tell her name or residence, and in fact persistently refuses to say anything. There is a mystery about her which time alone can explain. Many conjectures have been made as to the cause of her singular situation, all of them perhaps without foundation. If this should meet the eye of any of her friends, they can find her at Mr. Morris's house.

BURGLARY.—The city is becoming infested with burglars and light-fingered people to an alarming extent. Several cases have occurred recently of persons having their pockets relieved of their small change, and Friday afternoon, about three o'clock, a most daring burglary was committed at the house of Andrew Gaines, No. 194 Fulton street, while the inmates were absent from home. The burglar entered the back door of the house by means of an axe, with which he burst in the door. He then went to a bureau, which was locked, and opened it in the same manner. In the excitement consequent upon the discovery of the theft, it was impossible for the family to tell how much had been taken; but ten dollars in money, four or five brooches, and other valuables were missed. At about the time this deed was committed, several of the neighbors say they saw a man coming from the house with a bag pretty well filled, but supposed him to be some one of the numerous beggars and rag pickers that infest the city. As soon as the act was discovered, information was lodged with the police, but thus far they have failed to ferret him out.

NEW PAPER HANGING HOUSE.—J. J. McGrath, agent for the proprietors, has just established a new paper hanging house, at 78 Randolph Street, and from a glance at his stock, and an examination of his price list, we are confident that both will satisfy the most critical purchaser. Their patterns of stamped gold, decorative, and Japanese—the latter an entire new style in the west, and blending the most beautiful harmony of colors we ever saw—are all selected by the most cultivated taste. The house have on hand the identical pattern selected by Mrs. Lincoln to decorate the White House, and it surely does credit to her taste. This establishment has two advantages worth mentioning—the stock is entirely new, just from the manufacturer; and the business of the concern is confined to paper hangings and nothing else. Another fact—these papers are entirely of American manufacture, and fully demonstrate the capacity of Americans to compete successfully with the world in this art, as well as most others. The proprietors are practical men, and give their personal attention to completing the orders of their customers. W. B. Otto, well known to our citizens in this line of business, is connected with this house. Give them a call.

An Unconvicted Felon.

The war is bad enough, and brings its burden of woes to every door, but there are abundant proofs that all the woes of civil strife that are shared by less favored (and more guilty) communities South, have never been realized in Chicago. Grass is not growing in our streets, trade has not left its channel-bed. There are buyers yet, and stores over which shoppers hang lovingly. Figures, not figures of speech, tell more than words, and a few facts with regard to a single Chicago house will better sustain our position than a column of generalities. This dry goods establishment of P. Palmer & Co., is ten years old, and the changes that have taken place since its origin, have filled our streets and the business directory with a nearly new list of names. The frills of its ten years of trade are best shown in what it now presents to the eye of the visitor. The exterior a goodly marble block of five stories high, with fifty-six feet of front. The interior at business hours is the grand arcade of our lady shoppers, the Lake-st. 'Change where over the well-filled counters, dames and daughters linger long, especially just now, when new styles are coming in, and the season influences that change the attire of lawn and grove, whisper to the ladies of spring fashions. But we are not to write of shoppers save to claim from the commonest aspects of Palmer & Co's. thronged retail salesrooms, that a community which gives these cash purchasers to the merchant, is not given over entirely to Want and Stagnation, its gaunt twin brother.

Up stairs on the second floor, the great Carpet Hall with brussels, tapestry, and ingrain, shading down to styles and prices for the humblest home, or spreading the superb surface over which Flora McFlimsey will proudly sweep the costly robe she is purchasing below. Up again, and the third floor gives the Wholesale department with its packing room in the rear, and its looming bastions of domestics and calicos, and high piled products of multifarious looms, wherewithal that class of community known as "the trade," may bail their own premises, emulating in a lesser way the great retail rooms below. Up still again and the clerk of sewing machines is the only sound from a large hall full of women busy at carpet making, and the Cloak and Mantilla Department, and if you would test their skill follow the stairs of ladies on the first floor into the cozy cloak and shawl room as you go down. Here then we have passed through the pavements to find all a perfect bee-hive in activity. A great many employees, you say—of course, it must be so, for how otherwise could this house with its million and a half sales per annum be carried on. Let us see. There are eighty clerks in the retail salesroom; fifteen are busy among the great rows of carpets; fifteen with "the trade," in the Wholesale rooms; fifty women with busy needles and sewing machines above; and now if you will add up the total you will make of these *one hundred and sixty*. A great many to keep watch over—yes, and just here a secret, the motor of the whole, just as when you examine a watch, every part refers you back to the main-spring. The firm, Messrs. P. Palmer, W. W. Phelps and J. H. Allen, are each working men and always at their posts. No paid supervision will accomplish what is achieved under the charter of the excellent rule of a personal attendance and co-operation of principals. And so in war times this vast business palace lives and thrives as never before, because it has known a success steadily cumulative and proof against every vicissitude.

Musical.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—We would call attention to the programme in another column, of the complimentary concert to be given for the benefit of Mr. Balatka at Bryan Hall, on Monday evening, 28th inst.

In a musical point of view, Chicago owes more no Mr. Balatka than to any conductor who has ever been with us. He has consolidated and brought into complete working union the best musical talent in our midst, and has given us a series of entertainments, extending now through two seasons, decidedly the most chaste and thoroughly elevated in tone of any which we have ever enjoyed. Under his *baton* the society has given sixteen concerts. At eight of these, entire symphonies have been performed—besides selections at others—and the result has been that we have listened to Beethoven's 1st, 2d and 7th, each once—the 5th and 6th twice each—and Mozart's in E flat once.

We have been pleased to notice the growing interest in the series of the Philharmonic concerts, and particularly has this been marked in the reception of the symphonies. We have heard of but one opinion in this respect from any possessed of a cultivated taste, and but a single regret has been expressed—that a few instruments were lacking to render the performance as complete and satisfying as might be possible. This we understand will be remedied next season. The symphony selected for this concert is the "Pastoral," of all others, perhaps, the most pleasing and sympathetic—expressing most clearly the theme running through the composer's mind.

MRS. Bostwick gives us an aria from "I Masnadieri," by Verdi, and the Gipsey's Song from the "Camp of Silesia," by Meyerbeer. Mr. Paul Becker repeats by particular request two movements from Mendelssohn's Concerto in G Minor for piano, with orchestral accompaniment—so favorably received at a previous concert of the Society.

The Mendelssohn Society renders the Evening Prayer from "The Night Camp at Granada," by Krentzer, and a "Patriotic Song," arranged by one of their members to music by Otto. We have again the selection of "Invitation to the Waltz," by Weber, and last, the sublime overture to "Max Robespierre," by Litolff, of surpassing power, portraying the terrible passions of the French Revolutionary period.

With this programme, embracing so much of merit, and to be so admirably rendered, surely Mr. Balatka will have a crowded house. The Philharmonic Society opened this season with but a doubtful prospect. It was necessary first to secure sufficient funds to give one series of five concerts, and this was done by subscription, the managers agreeing that the concerts should be given to subscribers only. This pledge has been redeemed faithfully, but it was also necessary to engage Mr. Balatka's services by the year, and it was never expected that the subscriptions to the concerts would yield more than sufficient to support the actual expenses attendant on the performances—hence, though the success of the season has more than equaled the expectations of the management, this concert is necessary to realize sufficient to remunerate Mr. Balatka for his services, to purchase a few additional instruments for the orchestra, and to make some essential additions to the musical library of the society.

We made some allusions in a former article to a School of Music to be established by the society as part of the original plan of its operations. This will be ensured by the success of this concert and the permanent engagement of Mr. Balatka, the society undertaking at its own expense entirely, but with Mr. Balatka's active assistance and supervision, the musical training of a limited number of pupils, whose services will at all times be at the command of the society, and whose education will be progressing during the coming summer and autumn, so as to enable the management to present at the concerts of the next season, duets, trios, quartettes quintettes, &c.

We hope to see the Philharmonic established as an institution in our city. We believe it will be, and we sincerely trust that the result of this concert will enable the society to open the next season with a larger orchestra.

The subscription series having closed with the last concert, tickets for this can be procured at the office of E. I. Tinkham, Esq., at Messrs. Root & Cady's and at the different hotels.

Camp Douglas.

Affairs at Camp Douglas are entirely barren of interest. The grounds are now dry, and our own soldiers, as well as the buttermuts, indulge in ball-playing, separated in parties generally according to their sectional longings.

Two privates of Col. Cameron's 65th Illinois regiment died in camp yesterday. Their names were Edward R. Henry, Co. C, and H. A. Smith, Co. E. These are the only deaths that have occurred among our own soldiers the present week.

The following prisoners have died since our report of Saturday:

P. Lanier, Co. H, 11th Ark.	1
P. M. Estelle, Co. H, 1st Texas Mtns. and Ark.	1
Thomas Lawrence, Co. H, 17th Ala.	1
A. B. Henderson, Co. D, 6th Texas	1
W. W. White, Co. E, 33 Texas	1
Previously reported	337
Total deaths	342

There are nearly three hundred prisoners in hospital.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The following is the state of the thermometer for the week ending April 26:

	7 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.
Sunday, April 20	38	54	40
Monday, " 21	31	46	33
Tuesday, " 22	36	49	39
Wednesday, " 23	36	51	43
Thursday, " 24	36	53	43
Friday, " 25	41	61	54
Saturday, " 26	40	56	41

THE SECESH MURDER CASE.

The Coroner's Inquest.

SUBSTANTIAL OF THE ALLEGED MURDERER.

Considerable interest was felt in various circles in the city on Saturday, on the occasion of the examination before Coroner James into the facts connected with the recent death at Camp Douglas of Thomas M. Golden, a Secesh prisoner, in consequence of wounds received at the hands of a fellow unfortunate by the name of Wm. H. Kilpatrick.

The man, Kilpatrick, accompanied by Lieut. Russell, of Company A, Irish Brigade, a corporal's guard from the same command, and the witnesses, came into the Coroner's office at the Court House at 10 a. m. After seating the prisoner, and leaving one armed man to guard him, the remaining witnesses, in charge of the rest of the posse, were sent to the cemetery to identify the corpse of Golden, laying there in the dead house.

Kilpatrick is a young man—perhaps under thirty—of medium stature, has yellow hair, and a very freckled complexion. On the conclusion of the coroner's inquest, said to acquaint six hours, when he went to the hospital. I was taken and a ball and chain put on me, and was tied to a tree for thirteen days, keeping me in the dungeon at night; they kept me tied up to the tree about half of one night; after that I was removed to another guard house, where I have remained imprisoned until the present time. The quarrel took place about 8 o'clock in the morning; we had never had any trouble together before; Golden, I think, was from Maury county, Tennessee. I had known him since the attack I struck him with three-quarters of an inch thick, two feet long, and about two inches wide, and had been used for playing ball; I never struck Golden after he struck me with the guard house; I only asked him how he felt when we were together there; Golden called me "a lousy son of a ——," which I considered the worst I believed I had ever only called him a "cock-eyed rascal;" we were coming towards each other when I hit him—at least I struck him before he struck me; he fell after receiving the last blow from me.

TESTIMONY OF S. A. JACKSON.

I am a prisoner of war, late a soldier in the Confederate army; belonged to Company E, Third Tennessee Regiment; knew Thomas M. Golden for about eight months; saw him last four weeks ago to-morrow in the kitchen at Camp Douglas, where he was cooking; Richard Johnson and Kilpatrick were the other cooks; on that day I was guarding; it was about eight o'clock in the morning; after the company had eaten breakfast we fastened the door and proceeded to eat our own breakfast; Golden, some time after, knocked and wanted to come in, but we objected; Kilpatrick went to the window and fastened it; Golden took down the stick securing the window, and Kilpatrick fastened it again. I do not know whether he got in through the window or door, but he soon got in, and went to the cupboard and got what we wanted; Kilpatrick told him to go and help himself, after some words; think Kilpatrick called him the names at the window; Golden then started; Kilpatrick followed Golden out of the kitchen, when I remained; I had never had any difficulty before; do not think either were quarrelsome men.

Prisoner.—Will I be allowed to ask a question just here? Did you ever know of Golden having had quarrels in the mess?

Witness.—He did have a slight fuss with some of the boys one morning; but I do not know the general opinion in his respect.

TESTIMONY OF LORENZ V. DOWNER.—I am also a prisoner of war at Camp Douglas; knew Thomas M. Golden when he was alive; knew him in Maury county, Tennessee; was acquainted with him for the past ten years, we belonged to the same company of the one regiment; *have seen a body lying in the dead house of the Douglas prison, and believe it to be that of my friend Golden*; I know of a difficulty that occurred between Golden and Kilpatrick four weeks ago to-morrow; I was in the kitchen where the trouble commenced; Golden wanted to get in, but was refused; one of the cooks of company Flet him enter; Golden and Kilpatrick had a cup of coffee, and then went to the bunks; Kilpatrick followed and called out, "please are ye Golden?" "Yes I am," said Golden." "Come out of there;" said Kilpatrick. "I want to talk with you." Golden replied, "D—n you, come yer, if you want to lick me." Kilpatrick came up with a paddle in his hand and Golden moved up towards him; when Kilpatrick hit him three licks, flat-ways of the paddle, knocking him down. There is one thing you have got wrong, Golden's name was Tom, instead of John.

TESTIMONY OF EVANVILLE P. STANLEY.

I am a prisoner of war confined at Camp Douglas, and I belonged to company E, Third Regiment Tennessee volunteers; I know Thomas M. Golden, who belonged to the same company, same regiment; had known him for the past three years; we were from Maury county, Tennessee; he was an unmarried man; *I saw a body at the dead house this morning; did* NOT RECOGNIZE IT AS THAT OF GOLDEN; *I would not have called it the body of Tom Golden*; the upper part of the head was gone—but the hair was not the reason why I did not recognize it. Know of a difficulty that took place between Kilpatrick and Golden; it was, I think, four weeks ago last Saturday; I was sitting in my barracks reading a newspaper; Kilpatrick came in with a paddle in his hand, and near where I was sitting, and asked, "Is that Golden?" I said, want to whip him!" I paid no attention until I heard Golden say, "Here I am; come down *here!*" Kilpatrick walked down that way, and I saw him strike three times, but could not see the blows hit Golden, as he was behind the bunk; afterwards saw Golden and Kilpatrick walk off toward the guard house; knew that Golden had received a lick; he did not bleed any; do not think that Kilpatrick struck very hard; at least he did not appear to do so.

This closed the testimony. The jury after consultation, brought in a verdict, as follows, and Kilpatrick was committed to jail to await an appearance before the Grand Jury:

VERDICT.

The jury do say upon their oaths, that Thos. M. Golden came to his death from a blow on the head inflicted with a paddle or stick in the hands of Wm. K. Kilpatrick, on Sunday the 20th day of March, 1862, at Camp Douglas, in the town of South Chicago and county of Cook, as aforesaid.

JOHN S. Melville, Foreman.—P. M Intyre, D. C. Murray, Jos. Lull, Robert Moore, John W. Howe, Dennis Bartley, Thomas Iagoe, Eben Nash, Wm. Waite, Robt. Vincent, R. L. McLoon.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov13

"Call on Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing."

☞ Buy paper hangings of Chase & Co., 109 Randolph street. mh 19 3m

GAS FIXTURES.—Careful workmen to move and put up gas fixtures and gas pipe at 188 Lake street. H. M. Wilmarth. ap 17-1tl.

GAS FIXTURES.—The place to get new styles at low figures, 189 Lake street, H M Wilmarth's. ap 17 1tl.

☞ For cleaning and dying gentlemen's clothes go to Cook & McLean, 93 Dearborn street. This old established house do better and cheaper work than any in the city. ap21-3y

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

UNITED STATES COURT.—In the United States Court on Saturday, the case of Col. I. G. Wilson, of the Fox River Regiment, charged in company of Comen and Wells, with conspiring to swindle the Government by means of fraudulent subsistence contracts, was up before Judge Drummond. Messrs. Cormen and Wilson were ruled to plead in twenty days.

In the case of the State street coin counterfeiters, Dorus Dunenburg, George Kepner and ——Bartlett, the first and last named defendants withdrew their pleas of "not guilty" when arraigned, and substituted a plea of "guilty," and placed themselves at the mercy of the Court. Kepner will be tried. Mary Perry, a woman arrested at the same date as the remainder of the gang, was *nolle prosi'd* by the United States District Attorney and discharged from custody.

The petit jury in this court was discharged for the term, having completed their business.

THE PITTSBURG BATTLE FIELD.—*Editors Tribune:* I have returned from the field too sick to communicate with those who gave me the names of friends to look after. This is to notify all such that all but one out of the fifteen names thus given me are well and unhurt. Yours truly,

PETER PAGE.

April 26, 1862.

MAY PARTY.—The patrons of the "Chicago Dancing Academy" are invited to attend a "May Party," at Martinee, on Thursday evening, May 1st.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Cough Lozenges, have been proved by long experience to be equally efficacious in those severer forms of Pulmonic Affections, Asthma, Incipient Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, and Spasmodic Cough; as in the milder, but often not less troublesome disorders of the Throat and Chest; Winter Cough, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Irritation of the Throat, &c. ap18-17

"YANKEE CARD WRITER."—The most accomplished penman in the world! at Sherman House. Wedding, call, and "P. P. C." Cards. Samples mailed for two red stamps. Will give private lessons in writing.

"YANKEE CARD WRITER."—The most accomplished penman in the world! at Sherman House. Wedding, call and "P. P. C." cards. Samples mailed for two red stamps. Will give private lessons in writing. ap26-3t

BOARDING.—Desirable suits of unfurnished rooms, May 1st, Nos. 1 and 3, Van Buren street. ap21-6t

☞ A good shade hanger wanted. Apply to H. G. L. FAXON, 70 Lake street. ap21-2t&3

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov13

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RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

—EM. W. F. Black will preach at the Christian Church on Monroe street, between Aberdeen and Peoria, at 10½ A. M. Subject, "The risen man and the first or second treble, tenor or bass." The high style and character of the music performed by the choir of the Holy Name cannot fail to raise the taste and advance the musical instruction of those who will participate in its performances. The leader of the Choir will teach a class of music for those who would not, at present, be able to take a part in the singing.

Apply or write to Prof. Giese, at the St. Mary's University, corner Wolcott and Superior streets.

Young Men's Association.

At a meeting of the Young Men's Association, held on Saturday evening, April 26th, A. B. Bowen, President in the chair, the following proceedings took place.

Mr. Russell offered the following resolutions, which were laid over for action at the next meeting, according to by-law of the Association:

Resolved, That hereafter it shall be the duty of the Librarian to call the attention of the Board of Directors to such books as may be needed for the Library Fund, to be paid for out of the Library Fund, to be selected by such committee as the trustees may appoint, to hold such funds in trust for the Library Fund shall be expended and distinct; that said fund, or the principal thereof, shall remain inviolate, and only the interest or interest thereof be used, and like the income of the same shall be appropriated by the Library Committee to the increase of the library, and for no other purpose.

Resolved, That a Board of Trustees, consisting of three members of the Association, to be elected by the members of the Association, be created and styled the "Trustees of the Library Fund," to which the said fund, its investments, and such securities as they shall deem fit, to pay to the Treasurer the income from the same, at such times as the trustees shall prescribe, and to report at the annual meeting of the Association.

Resolved, That Messrs. Fowler, C. B. Bryan and S. S. Wadsworth be, and that the said Messrs. Bryan and Wadsworth are hereby appointed, Trustees of the Library Fund.

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Finance Committee be instructed to keep a correct account of all moneys received from honorary and life members, and that the Treasurer pay the same to the Trustees of the Library Fund, upon an order signed by two of the Trustees of said Fund.

Resolved, That the Treasurer keep a separate account of the income from said Library Fund, and pay the same or any portion thereof to the Chairman of the Library Committee, upon his written order.

A committee was appointed to examine and report upon the above resolutions, and they unanimously reported them for action at the next meeting.

Mr. C. P. Kellogg gave notice that he should offer the following resolution for consideration at the next meeting:

Resolved, That the name of the Young Men's Association of the city of Chicago be changed to that of the "Mercantile Library Association of the city of Chicago," and that a committee of three be appointed by the President to apply to the Legislature of the State of Illinois for an act to effect said change.

Mr. Fuller gave notice that he should offer the following additional resolution to the series offered by Mr. Russell:

Resolved, That any donations made to this Association by any person, where the specific object of the donation is not expressed, shall be added to the fund hereby provided for.

Mr. Russell, in pursuance of a notice given by Mr. Gregory at the last meeting, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the yearly dues from members be paid semi-annually, on the first days of March and September of each year.

The corner-stone was lost.

Mr. Fullerton gave notice that at the next meeting he would offer a resolution to change the name of the Association to that of "Chicago Library Association."

Adjourned till Saturday next, 3d prox.

Cook Book for Hotels.

Mr. Louis Fessler, who presides in the commissariat of the Tremont House, Chicago, with a success that has given him praise in in all months at that hospitable inn, has now a greater work in hand to which he has devoted the leisure moments of a year. It is no less than a complete and posthumous Cook Book for Hotels—a work never before undertaken, and which should not, in this instance, have been entrusted to better hands. Dishes are enumerated by the ten thousand, in the technical language of the steward's office, and the domestic economy of the cook room is made the subject of an admirable arrangement "that nothing may be wasted." To all this is added an entirely new feature—one of the best features indeed—viz: forms for bills of fare for every day in the year, and for extra dinners ranging from ten plates to a thousand, and from fifty cents a plate to ten dollars. With this book in his hand, the steward is already relieved of half his work, and once possessed of it, he would never be without it. There is also a list of the servants required for a well regulated hotel, with the assignment of duties to each; and much other information is given of peculiar value to landlords and their chiefs of staff. Mr. Fessler's book will make a handsome volume of about 500 pages, and we understand it will be about ready to though the press. With this introduction people will be on the look-out for its coming.

DEATH OF AN UNKNOWN MAN.—Coroner James on Saturday afternoon held an inquest upon the body of an unknown man, found dead a little past ten a. m., of that day, in the water-closet at the rear of No. 11 Nor h Clark street. It was given in testimony that the deceased came into the saloon about ten o'clock, and called for a glass of beer, saying he was lately from Cairo, and wanted work of some kind in this city. He afterwards drank a glass of water at the hydrant, and went to the outhouse. Some boys discovered him there, lying upon the floor, and supposed he was intoxicated. They reported to Louis Potte, the keeper of the saloon, who, after an examination, thinking the stranger had swooned, sent for Dr. Tear. The doctor pronounced him dead. The deceased was a man about five feet six inches in stature, and apparently about thirty years of age. He had dark brown hair, whiskers on the chin, wore a grey flannel shirt, dark grey jacket, black pants, thick brogans and white woolen socks. He had a quantity of crackers, onion, cooked and tin drinking cup upon his person and no money. In a pocket was a piece of paper, bearing the names, John Robertson, No. 185 S. Clark street; John McGuire, No. 131 Kinzie street, and Thos. Boyle. On the reverse was written the name, "Centralia." The man, shortly before his death, while talking with Mr. Samuel Bradley in the saloon, said he was lately from Mississippi, and had left there for fear he would be forced into the Confederate Army. It was the opinion of Dr. Tear that death had ensued from an apoplectic fit.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES COURT.—In the United States Court on Saturday, the case of Col. I. G. Wilson, of the Fox River Regiment, charged in company of Comen and Wells, with conspiring to swindle the Government by means of fraudulent subsistence contracts, was up before Judge Drummond. Messrs. Cormen and Wilson were ruled to plead in twenty days.

In the case of the State street coin counterfeiters, Dorus Dunenburg, George Kepner and ——Bartlett, the first and last named defendants withdrew their pleas of "not guilty" when arraigned, and substituted a plea of "guilty," and placed themselves at the mercy of the Court. Kepner will be tried. Mary Perry, a woman arrested at the same date as the remainder of the gang, was *nolle prosi'd* by the United States District Attorney and discharged from custody.

The petit jury in this court was discharged for the term, having completed their business.

THE PITTSBURG BATTLE FIELD.—*Editors Tribune:* I have returned from the field too sick to communicate with those who gave me the names of friends to look after. This is to notify all such that all but one out of the fifteen names thus given me are well and unhurt. Yours truly,

PETER PAGE.

April 26, 1862.

MAY PARTY.—The patrons of the "Chicago Dancing Academy" are invited to attend a "May Party," at Martinee, on Thursday evening, May 1st.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Cough Lozenges, have been proved by long experience to be equally efficacious in those severer forms of Pulmonic Affections, Asthma, Incipient Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, and Spasmodic Cough; as in the milder, but often not less troublesome disorders of the Throat and Chest; Winter Cough, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Irritation of the Throat, &c. ap18-17

"YANKEE CARD WRITER."—The most accomplished penman in the world! at Sherman House. Wedding, call, and "P. P. C." cards. Samples mailed for two red stamps. Will give private lessons in writing.

"YANKEE CARD WRITER."—The most accomplished penman in the world! at Sherman House. Wedding, call and "P. P. C." cards. Samples mailed for two red stamps. Will give private lessons in writing. ap26-3t

BOARDING.—Desirable suits of unfurnished rooms, May 1st, Nos. 1 and 3, Van Buren street. ap21-6t

☞ A good shade hanger wanted. Apply to H. G. L. FAXON, 70 Lake street. ap21-2t&3

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY, April 26—7 P. M.

The week closes on a dull, but the borrowers a very comfortable money market. With good collaterals, almost the only conditions on which money is loaned here, discounts can be obtained with scarcely any limit. Bankers cannot find opportunities to use anything like their available means. The redemption of their issues by the general treasury notes enables the banks to issue without stint, and where the limit of the coming expansion is to be found it is difficult to see. As yet all parties here are moving with becoming caution, and it is to be hoped that the lessons the West has received from the crash of our fabulated institutions currency will not be lost upon us; but our people will be fortunate if they are not caught with a pocket full of worthless trash some fine morning. The best advice we can now give is for all to keep their reserve funds in Treasury notes and the bills of our Western State institutions and the few Illinois banks which have stood the disasters through which we have passed.

The shipments thus far have been mainly satisfactorily exchanged, perhaps months ago, and still New York Exchange is steadily accumulating. Hence there appears to be a poor chance for large profits in the department of banking. For is about all that holders can realize, and the banks cut freely at ¼ per cent premium. The supply is slowly but steadily accumulating in the hands of bankers.

The demand for gold continues very light. Rates here follow the New York market, varying with the fluctuations there. The buying price is 1¼@1½ premium; selling 1¾@2 per cent.

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

Business begins to be lively at the banks, and as a natural consequence, exchange is becoming plenty. Yesterday no premium was the highest figure paid, but the selling rate was 1@¼ discount. Gold has also had a downward tendency, and could readily be bought in round sums at 1 per cent. selling at 1¼@1½. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
New York Exchange	½ prem.	¼ prem.
Boston and Portland	¼@¾ "	¾ "
Buffalo	"	"
Sterling	1¼@1½ "	@2 "
Coupons	"	¼ "

NEW YORK.—The Evening *Post* of Thursday says:

Border State bonds are dull. Tennessees are weak, 55¾@56; Missouris, 69¾; North Carolinas, 65¾.

The 7.30 Treasury notes are very firm at 103¼@ 103¾. Small notes have sold at ¼ per cent premium. The 6 per cent certificates are wanted at par to-day.

The market is dull since Board. Governments, however, are firmer, especially the coupon sixes of 1881, which are now quoted at 94@94¾.

Illinois Central is very depressed, closing with sellers since the board at 80¾.

The Executive Committee of Washington yesterday in reference to a change in rate of interest on deposits of Treasury Notes at the United States Treasury in Washington, decided to allow 3 per cent. to the public, while 5 per cent. is to be allowed to banks. It is too early yet to see the effects of this alteration, though it is quite certain that the bulk of the deposits for some time will be for account of the banks, at least till such time as the rate of money approximates closely to 5 per cent. At present 5@6¾ per cent. are the ruling rates on good collaterals.

Another gold is a shade easier, selling at 101¾. Exchange on London is quoted 113¾ for first class bills.

The Assistant Treasurer received from Washington this morning $2,300,000 new Treasury notes, making in all about $11,000,000 thus far.

The Presidents of the New York city banks have passed a resolution to increase the limit of Government five per cent. certificates held at the Clearing-House from twenty millions to forty millions. The only restriction upon the banks was also removed. It was also resolved to use deposit notes as well as certificates in the settlement of balances at the Clearing-House. The original twenty millions have all been taken, and this action is rendered necessary by the pressure of demand notes upon the banks, for which there is no coinst except at the United States Treasury in exchange for Government certificates.

Samuel Ballett & Co.'s Circular of April 26th says:

Money is decidedly easier, and abundant at 6 per cent. The influence of the new Treasury notes is beginning to be felt, although less than $3,000,000 have yet been issued. There is every prospect of a continued ease in money. The expenditures of the Government will be mainly made by the banks, and are again immediately reloaned to a large extent to the government through the Sub-Treasury. On 60 day Exchange is inactive at 113¾ for best bills. Gold shows but very little change, selling from 101¾ to 101¾. There is only a moderate demand for it, except while the banks are slightly increasing their reserves.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 19th of April gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,060,145	Dec. £307,947
Public deposits	8,585,314	Dec. 8,831,154
Other deposits	16,336,189	Inc. 3,713,697

On the other side of the account:

Government securities	£11,160,000	Dec. £285,173
Other securities	18,794,038	Dec. 181,834
Notes unemployed	5,830,000	Inc. 1,830,000

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,146,340, being an increase of £339,960, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £16,881,940, showing an increase of £32,747, when compared with the preceding return.

TAXATION BY STEAMS.—A New York paper says: An experienced and successful man of business insists that all the revenue needed by our Governments to pay the interest on our war debt, and defray the current expenses, can be most easily, cheaply and surely raised by stamps, requiring five cents for the collection of every thing with equal weight upon all interests and classes. Here is his programme, which we submit for thoughtful consideration:

REASONS.

Why a stamp tax on receipts given in all business transactions of purchase and sale, and on all payments of rents, interest, and dividends, and substituted for the complicated, unequal and annoying scheme of taxes and licenses, proposed in the bill now before the Senate Committee.

First—It will be promptly realized or prepaid.

Second—It will save nearly all the cost of collection, thereby adding from fifteen to twenty millions to the available revenue.

Third—It will prevent the present administration of oaths and its consequent demoralizing effect.

Fourth—It will prevent a large increase of one of our greatest political dangers, the increase of patronage—in the appointment of assessors, examiners, and collectors.

Fifth—It will not disturb the existing relations of trade and manufactures.

Sixth—It makes unnecessary any adjustment of the tariff, or any consideration of the "Reciprocity Treaty."

Seventh—Its tendency will be to check mere speculation, and to reduce the number of "middle men," and to save their profits to consumers.

Eighth—It requires no inquisition into private affairs, and so avoids the danger of bringing the Government and its officers into disrepute. The bill now before the House is extremely offensive on this score.

Ninth—The tax on sales by each class of producers or traders (or that will be gradually applied by adjuste to the new order—giving this the character of an indirect tax.

Tenth—The tax will be paid principally by a class who, from their habits of business, will understand their liabilities in the matter, and will therefore be prepared to meet the requirements of the law. Being accustomed to have money on hand, it will be easier for this class than for any other to pay the tax.

Eleventh—It will relieve trade and industry from uncertainty, and from further Congressional tinkering importunities of interested parties, and the country from the expense of a prolonged, tedious, and unsat

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS

P. PALMER & CO.

112, 114 & 116 Lake Street

COTTON GOODS

—AT—

OLD PRICES.

NE LIST.

Atlantic A Sheetings,

Cabot A Sheetings,

Stark A Sheetings,

Medford Sheetings,

Indian Head Sheetings,

50 Cases Philip Allen & Sons' Prints,

75 " American Print Works' Prints,

50 " Merrimac Prints,

50 " Wamsutta,

CHIGAN CANAL.

GRAIN BAGS,

50,000 STARK MILL BAGS,

50,000 LEWISTON BAGS,

25,000 OZARK BAGS,

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

CARPETING,

(IN ALL GRADES.)

P. PALMER, & CO.

112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET.

Floor Oil Cloths,

(BEST QUALITY.)

White and Check Mattings

(ALL WIDTHS.)

Cocoa Mattings, Rugs, Mats, &c.

WINDOW SHADES,

Shades of any Description Made to Order

CURTAIN GOODS,

Brocatelle, Satin De Laine, Damasks, Reps, Lace Curtains, &c.

LOUNGES, MATTRESSES,

Enamaled Cloth and Feather

P. PALMER & CO.,

112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

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A CARD.

The subscriber would respectfully inform his patrons and the public generally, that he has connected with his Paper Hanging establishment the manufacturing of Shading. Having a thorough knowledge of the business, and intending at all times to keep on hand a full assortment in all its branches, and, to be prepared to manufacture to order in quantity and quality according to no house in the city, he hopes to merit a liberal share of public business, as heretofore received in his old, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited from his friends and patrons for their many favors in the past, and hopes to be doubly grateful in the future.

E. G. L. FAXON.

NEW BEDDING WAREROOMS

E. G. L. FAXON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

BEDDING

On Hand and Made to Order

MATTRASSES,

FEATHER BEDS

Bolsters,

Pillows,

Comforts,

Linen,

RENOVATED FEATHERS.

The only place in the city for Cured Feathers from smell of the gaol. Also the only place in the

PORTABLE SPRING MATTRESS

The Best Bed Ever Used.

The public are invited to call and examine.

E. G. L. FAXON,

70 Lake Street.

E. G. L. FAXON'S

CASH JOBBING HOUSE

NOW OPENING

For Spring Trade,

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

PAPER HANGINGS

BORDERS,

DECORATIONS,

CURTAIN PAPERS,

(ALL COLORS.)

FIGURED PAPER SHADES

Cosmos and Gilt.

TABLE OIL CLOTHS

OIL AND DRY

CAMBRIC WINDOW SHADES

Fixtures,

TRIMMINGS, ETC.

At the lowest cash prices

PEDLARS SUPPLIED.

E. G. L. FAXON,

70 Lake Street,

P. O. BOX 2924.

JOHN P. KELLOGG & CO.

No. 44 Water Street, New York,

OFFER FOR SALE FROM STORE OR TO ARRIVE:

COGNAC BRANDIES—Otard, Dupuy & Co., Castillon & Co., and other brands, in casks and cases.

BOURBELLE BRANDIES—Pinet and other brands, cask and case.

ROLLED GIN—J. F. Bellot & Co.'s Cognac Gin, in cases.

OLD TOM GIN—Kinahan's LL Whisky, in cases.

OIL—Pure Lucca Olive, in cases and casks.

WINE—Sherry, Port, Madeira, Claret, Champagne, Hock, Moselle, Rhine Wine, Sauterne, Burgundy, Chateau Margaux, Lafitte, Medoc, Barsac, Grave, Cabinet, Sparkling Moselle, Sparkling Hock, Sparkling Burgundy, Sparkling Sauterne, Sparkling Champagne, Sparkling Catawba, Sparkling Ohio, Sparkling Isabella, Sparkling Delaware, Sparkling Concord, Sparkling Clinton, Sparkling Norton's Virginia, Sparkling Cynthiana, Sparkling Herbemont, Sparkling Scuppernong, Sparkling Blackberry, Sparkling Elderberry, Sparkling Currant, Sparkling Strawberry, Sparkling Raspberry, Sparkling Gooseberry, Sparkling Huckleberry

Sewing Machines.

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SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
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Salesroom 194 State street.
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Salesroom 194 Lake street.

There is nothing so much sought for by the public as a Practical Sewing Machine.

One that is Simple, Strong and Reliable,

One that will run for years without the annoyance of being out of repair; one that is Noiseless, and will do its work with ease; one that will do either as you want it, quick or slow; one of the Best Lock Stitch Machines of the day.

Florence Sewing Machine Company,

Who take pleasure in placing their Machines before the public, and unhesitatingly say they are the most reliable Lock Stitch Machine in the market. Every machine is fully and thoroughly tested before it leaves the factory, and we warrant each and every machine to be in perfect working order, as one month's trial in your own family will convince you. They make a beautiful, even, firm and elastic stitch, alike on both sides of the seam, and will run for years without repairs. They are the most rapid running machine in the world, and will sew from the finest cambric to the heaviest cloth, and are capable of a greater variety of work than any other machine. They are the most quiet running machine made, and are entirely free from the annoying noise of the ordinary Shuttle Machine. They are the most beautiful machine in appearance, and are unsurpassed in finish and workmanship. They are the most easily managed machine, and are unsurpassed in simplicity of construction. They are the most durable machine, and are unsurpassed in the quality of the material used in their construction. They are the most economical machine, and are unsurpassed in the amount of work they will do with the least amount of thread. They are the most perfect machine, and are unsurpassed in every particular that goes to make a perfect machine.

Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere, and send for circular and price list.

W. C. MASON, Gen'l Western Agt,
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L. CORNELL & Co.'s
Sewing Machines.

PRICES FROM $35 TO $60.

Tucker & Fair's Patent. Wilson & Gibbs Patent.
Grover & Baker's Patent. Howe Patent.

All Sewing Machines in market make one or another of these kinds, either the Single Thread Chain, Double Thread Chain, Lock or Knot Stitch. Examine the different kinds, either or both differ in appearance of seam, in the manner, and a practical knowledge of every kind can only be had by examining them. If you are looking for a machine, we will be pleased to show you the different kinds, and explain their merits. We have ALL of the best kinds in use, and can sell you that which is good for your purpose. We offer three hundred machines, all of different styles and different prices, from which purchasers can select to suit their taste, and we warrant whatever they may wish to sew. Our Heavy Manufacturing Machine, adapted to both sides machine work, is the best machine in use, and is fully warranted. Also, a Lock Stitch Machine, for the use of tailors, for $40. Also, a Lock Stitch Machine, for the use of shoemakers, for $60. Also, a Lock Stitch Machine, for the use of saddlers, for $60. Also, a Lock Stitch Machine, for the use of carriage trimmers, for $60. Also, a Lock Stitch Machine, for the use of harness makers, for $60. Also, a Lock Stitch Machine, for the use of corset makers, for $60. Also, a Lock Stitch Machine, for the use of hoop skirt makers, for $60. Also, a Lock Stitch Machine, for the use of boot and shoe makers, for $60. Also, a Lock Stitch Machine, for the use of tailors